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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/672,607	RAJKOTIA ET AL.
<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
Temica M. Beamer	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 May 2007.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                    2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## **Disposition of Claims**

4)  Claim(s) 21,23-28,30-35 and 37-40 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6)  Claim(s) 21,23-28,30-35 and 37-40 is/are rejected.

7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All    b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.   
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_.  
5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments filed 5/17/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that Blakeney and Williams fail to disclose a CDMA system in which registration messages are received.

The examiner, however, respectfully disagrees. Blakeney discloses a method for providing service and rate negotiation in a mobile communication system. Blakeney further discloses wherein the system is a CDMA system by way of incorporation of another application (paragraph 0005).

Therefore, the invention, as presently amended, still reads on the combination of Williams and Blakeney as described in the rejection as set forth below.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 21, 23-26, 28, 30-33, 35, 38, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams et al (U.S. 5475735 A) in view of Blakeney, II et al (U.S. 2006/0239363).

As to claim 21, Williams discloses: an apparatus (RP 101,104) for providing mobile station registration (column 5, lines 13-17; Figure 1), wherein the apparatus comprises: a base station (RP 1011 104) capable of: receiving a registration message in a traffic channel from a mobile station (portable 109, 110), wherein the registration message is initiated from the mobile station before the mobile station registration is complete in a wireless communication system (column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, lines 1-5); and sending a registration accepted order in a traffic channel to the mobile station (column 13, lines 10-12).

However, Williams fails to specifically disclose the receiving a registration message in a reverse [emphasis added] traffic channel and sending a registration accepted order in a forward [emphasis added] channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (in a CDMA system) (paraphrased - paragraphs 05, 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "the receiving a registration message in a reverse [emphasis added] traffic channel and sending a registration accepted order in a forward [emphasis added] channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the apparatus, base station, mobile station, and traffic channel, disclosed by Williams, the mobile station and bases station communicate via

reverse and forward traffic channels, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to claim 28, Williams discloses: A wireless communication system (Figure 1) comprising: a mobile switching center (RCPU) capable of providing mobile station registration in a traffic channel (column 8, lines 19-22; column 12, lines 64-66); and a mobile station (portable 109, 110) capable of: sending in a traffic channel a registration message to the base station (RP 101,104) before the mobile station registration is complete in a wireless communication system (column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, lines 1-5); and receiving a registration accepted order in a forward channel from the base station (column 13, lines 10-12).

However, Williams fails to specifically disclose the sending in a reverse [emphasis added] traffic channel and receiving in a forward [emphasis added] channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (in a CDMA system) (paraphrased - paragraphs 05, 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "the receiving a registration message in a reverse [emphasis added] traffic channel and sending a registration accepted order in a forward [emphasis added] channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the wireless communication system, mobile switching center, mobile station, and traffic channel, disclosed by Williams, the mobile station and mobile switching center communicate via reverse and forward traffic channels, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to claim 35, Williams discloses: For use in a wireless communication system, a method for registering a mobile station (column 5, lines 13-17), wherein the method comprises the steps of: initiating and sending from the mobile station a registration message in a traffic channel to a base station before registering the mobile station in a mobile switching center (column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, 1-5); and receiving a registration accepted order message in a forward traffic channel from the base station(column 13, lines 10-12).

However, Williams fails to specifically disclose the sending in a reverse [emphasis added] traffic channel and receiving in a forward [emphasis added] channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "the receiving a registration

message in a reverse [emphasis added] traffic channel and sending a registration accepted order in a forward [emphasis added] channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method, base station, mobile station, and traffic channel, disclosed by Williams, the mobile station and mobile switching center communicate via reverse and forward traffic channels, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to claim 23, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claim 21 and Williams discloses the base station is capable of receiving a registration request message in a traffic channel from the mobile station (column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, 1-6). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose the traffic channel is a reverse traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "reverse traffic channel." Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method, base station, mobile station, and traffic channel, disclosed by Williams, the mobile station communicates via a reverse traffic channel, as

taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to claim 24, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claim 21 and Williams discloses the base station comprises a traffic channel registration controller capable of: sending the registration message in a traffic channel to the mobile station; and receiving the registration message in a traffic channel from the mobile station (column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, 1-5; column 13, lines 10-12). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose sending in forward traffic channel and receiving in a reverse traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "sending in forward traffic channel and receiving in a reverse traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the apparatus, disclosed by Williams, sending in forward traffic channel and receiving in a reverse traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to claims 25 and 30, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claims 21, 24, and 28 and Williams also discloses causing a mobile switching center to register the mobile station; and sending a registration acceptance order in the traffic channel to the mobile station (column 13, lines 10-12). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose sending in a forward traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney. In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "sending in a forward traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the apparatus and wireless communication system, disclosed by Williams, sending in a forward traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to claims 26, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claims 21, 24, and 25 and Williams also discloses the mobile switching center is capable of sending the registration message in the traffic channel to the traffic channel registration controller for forwarding to the mobile station. (column 13, lines 10-12). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose sending in a forward traffic channel. The Examiner

contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "sending in a forward traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the apparatus, disclosed by Williams, sending in a forward traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to claim 31, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claim 28 and Williams also discloses the mobile switching center is capable of communicating with a traffic channel registration controller in the base station; and wherein the mobile station is capable of receiving registration messages in a traffic channel from the traffic channel registration controller (column 13, lines 10-12). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose receiving in a forward traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney. In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased -

paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "receiving in a forward traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the wireless communication system, disclosed by Williams, receiving in a forward traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to claim 32, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claims 28 and 31 and Williams discloses sending the registration message in a traffic channel to the traffic channel registration controller; and receiving a registration accepted order in the traffic channel from file traffic channel registration controller (column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, 1-5; column 13, lines 10-12). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose sending in reverse traffic channel and receiving in a forward traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse

traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "sending in reverse traffic channel and receiving in a forward traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the wireless communication system, disclosed by Williams, sending in reverse traffic channel and receiving in a forward traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to claim 33, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claims 28, 31 and 32 and Williams discloses the traffic channel registration controller is capable of forwarding the registration message in the traffic channel to the mobile station (column 13, lines 10-12). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose forwarding in a forward traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "forwarding in a forward traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the wireless communication system, disclosed by Williams, forwarding in a forward traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability

of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to claim 38, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claim 35 and Williams discloses sending a registration request message in a traffic channel from the mobile switching center to the base station; and receiving the registration request message in a traffic channel from the base station to the mobile station (column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, 1-5; column 13, lines 10-12). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose sending in forward traffic channel and receiving in a reverse traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "sending in forward traffic channel and receiving in a reverse traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the wireless communication system, disclosed by Williams, sending in forward traffic channel and receiving in a reverse traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

As to claim 40, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claim 35 and Williams also discloses: sending from the mobile station the registration message in a traffic channel to a traffic channel registration controller in the base station (column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, lines 1-4); and registering the mobile station by the mobile switching center (column 13, lines 4-5).

4. Claims 34, 37, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams and Blakeney as applied to claims 28, 31-33, 35, and 38 above, and further in view of Sayeedi (U.S. 200310129980 A1).

As to claim 34, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claims 28 and 31-33; however, neither Williams nor Blakeney teach the mobile switching center is capable of: receiving a location update request message in the reverse traffic channel from the base station; and sending a location update acceptance message in the forward traffic channel to the base station. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Sayeedi.

In an analogous art, Sayeedi teaches the mobile switching center is capable of: receiving a location update request message in the reverse traffic channel from the base station; and sending a location update acceptance message in the forward traffic channel to the base station (paragraphs 19, 31-32, Figure 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require wireless communication system and mobile switching

center, as taught by Williams and Blakeney, the mobileswitching center is capable of: receiving a location update request message in the reverse traffic channel from the base station; and sending a location update acceptance message in the forward traffic channel to the base station, as taught by Sayeedi, to enable the wireless communication system to track the location of the mobile device.

As to claim 37, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claim 35; however, neither Williams nor Blakeney teach receiving a location update request message from the base station after said sending the registration request message to the base station; and sending a location update acceptance message to the base station before the base station sends the registration accepted order message to the mobile station. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Sayeedi.

Sayeedi teaches a location update request message from the base station after said sending the registration request message to the base station; and sending a location update acceptance message to the base station before the base station sends the registration accepted order message to the mobile station (paragraphs 19, 31-32, Figure 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method, as taught by Williams and Blakeney, a location update request message from the base station after said sending the registration request message to the base station; and sending a location update acceptance message to the base station before the base station sends the registration accepted

order message to the mobile station, as taught by Sayeedi, to enable the wireless communication system to track the location of the mobile device.

As to claim 39, Williams and Blakeney teach everything as applied in claims 35 and 38 and Williams also discloses in response to receiving the registration request message in the traffic channel from the base station, sending the registration message in the traffic channel from the mobile station to the base station and receiving a registration accepted order message from the base station in the traffic channel to the mobile station (column 12, lines 61-67; column 13, 1-5; column 13, lines 10-12). However, Williams fails to specifically disclose receiving the registration request message in a forward traffic channel, sending the registration message in the reverse traffic channel, and receiving the registration accepted order message in a forward traffic channel. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Blakeney.

In an analogous art, Blakeney teaches a mobile station 6 and base station 4 in a wireless local loop environment communicates over traffic channels (paraphrased - paragraphs 25 and 26). Blakeney also teaches when using the traffic channel, mobile station 6 and base station 4 communicate through the exchange of forward and reverse traffic channels (paragraph 28), reading on claimed "receiving the registration request message in a forward traffic channel, sending the registration message in the reverse traffic channel, and receiving the registration accepted order message in a forward traffic channel."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the wireless communication system, disclosed by Williams, receiving the registration request message in a forward traffic channel, sending the registration message in the reverse traffic channel, and receiving the registration accepted order message in a forward traffic channel, as taught by Blakeney, to enhance the capability of service negotiations between devices attempting to gain access to a wireless communication system.

However, neither Williams nor Blakeney teach receiving a location update request message in the mobile switching center from the base station and sending a location update acceptance message from the mobile switching center to the base station. The Examiner contends this feature was old and well known in the art at the time of invention as taught by Sayeedi.

Sayeedi teaches receiving a location update request message in the mobile switching center from the base station and sending a location update acceptance message from the mobile switching center to the base station (paragraphs 19, 31-32, Figure 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to require the method, as taught by Williams and Blakeney, receiving a location update request message in the mobile switching center from the base station and sending a location update acceptance message from the mobile switching center to the base station, as taught by Sayeedi, to enable the wireless communication system to track the location of the mobile device.

***Conclusion***

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Temica M. Beamer whose telephone number is (571) 272-7797. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (alternate Fridays) 7:30am-4:00pm.

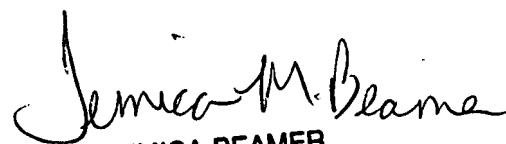
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Appiah can be reached on (571) 272-7904. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2617

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Temica M. Beamer  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2617

tmb



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TEMICA BEAMER  
PRIMARY EXAMINER